# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# POWER
# LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3971
ANSWERED ON:24.08.2004
HIGH COST POWER GENERATION
Shakya Shri Raghuraj Singh

**Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:**

(a) whether cost of commercial products goes up due to power generation expenses being higher as well as non-availability of power in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has compared the cost of power generation in the country with other countries of equal status in the world; and

(c) if so, the figures in this regard?

## Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER ( SHRI P.M. SAYEED )

(a) : The high cost of electricity as well as lack of quality & reliable supply do contribute to higher cost of production and have an adverse effect on competitiveness of Indian Industry.

(b) & (c) : A statement showing retail prices of domestic and industrial consumers in selected countries is annexed.

ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3971 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 24.08.2004.

RETAIL PRICES# FOR INDUSTRIAL CONSUMERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Country | Electricity for Industry (US Dollars/Kwh) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Austria | 0.07 |
| 2. | Belgium | 0.04 |
| 3. | Canada | 0.03 |
| 4. | Chinese Taipei | 0.06 |
| 5. | Czech Republic | 0.04 |
| 6. | Denmark | 0.05 |
| 7 | Finland | 0.04 |
| 8. | France | N.A. |
| 9. | Germany | 0.05 |
| 10. | Hungary | 0.05 |
| 11. | India | 0.07 |
| 12. | Ireland | 0.05 |
| 13. | Italy | 0.09 |
| 14. | Japan | 0.16 |
| 15. | Korea | 0.06 |
| 16. | Luxembourg | N.A. |
| 17. | Mexico | 0.05 |
| 18. | Netherlands | 0.06 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19. | New Zealand | 0.02 |
| 20. | Norway | N.A |
| 21. | Poland | 0.04 |
| 22. | Portugal | 0.06 |
| 23. | Slovak Republic | 0.04 |
| 24. | South Africa | 0.02 |
| 25. | Spain | 0.05 |
| 26. | Sweden | 0.03 |
| 27. | Switzerland | 0.08 |
| 28. | Turkey | 0.09 |
| 29. | United Kingdom | 0.05 |
| 30. | United States | 0.04 |

# Primes are for 4th Quarter of 2000

N.A. Not available.

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), Key World Energy Statistics, 2001 Edition.